Mountie Originals Rallying in South

City Men Will Meet Old Comrades in Calgary 1934

Three "original" members of the North-West Mounted Police force are leaving here Saturday to attend the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the arrival of the force in Calgary. The celebration is being staged as a feature of the Calgary stampede.

Survivors from the Edmonton district who joined in 1874 are: Phineas Burnett, 83, of 10649 95 st.; William H. McKinney, 78 of 10317 104 st.; W. G. Ross, 82. John P. Duggan, 64, of 10914 80 ave., veteran Mounted Policeman, is accompanying the "originals".

Eleven from various points on the prairies are attending the celebrations.

Mr. Ross was born in Ontario and came west to Fort Garry in 1873. Mr. McKinney was born in Ontario. He arrived at Fort Saskatchewan in 1877. Until recently he has been residing at Lac Ste Anne. Mr. Burnett was born in Ontario and came west in 1874. He resided in Fort Saskatchewan until recent years when he retired. Mr. Duggan was born in Liverpool, England and came to Carberry, Man., in the early 70's. He joined the police shortly afterward.

of the general funds of the Settlement without inconvenience, being quickly recoverable, as soon as the settler's first crop is marketed.

REVIEW OF LIABILITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES INVOLVED.

On the data before us it is now possible to review the position and to gauge the liabilities and responsibilities of each of the parties involved--the United Kingdom Government; the Voluntary Migration Committees; and the individual settlers.

THE GOVERNMENT is asked first and foremost to guarantee the interest and principal of a Capital loan, to be issued publicly in London, for subscription by the public, the proceeds of which would be devoted to Capital expenditure on overseas settlement. The loan would be well secured on good assets, namely, developed and productive farm lands in settled districts of Canada, with their buildings, equipment, and live stock. The annual revenues from the hypothecated lands, etc., should be sufficient, after a period of "spade work," to meet annual interest charges.

The Government is also asked to make each Voluntary Migration Committee which undertakes to operate an overseas Settlement of 10,000 acres, the following annual grants-in-aid, subject to revision at the end of five years:-

i.	Sea and Rail Passages	£1,200
ii.	Upkeep and Maintenance of Settlement	£7,000
		£8,200

Against these grants-in-aid, the Government can set considerable savings in unemployed relief. The extent of such savings is not easy to calculate exactly. It is estimated that every unemployed man, married and with dependents, on unemployment relief in the United Kingdom, costs the Government £70 yearly. How many years unemployment relief would it be reasonable to set against the satisfactory settlement of a whole family overseas? Three, or five, or seven? If three years, then each overseas Settlement of 10,000 acres, or 100 farms, capable of receiving twenty families each year from its home Voluntary Migration Committee, would mean a yearly saving to the Government in unemployment relief of £4,200, if five years, then the saving would be £7,000 yearly; if seven years, then £9,000 would be saved annually!

Whatever the calculation may be, it seems clear that there would be substantial savings in unemployment relief to offset the grants-in-aid mentioned.

N.B. I must emphasize here that I have no intention of asking the Government to pay any unemployment relief to any migrants, who have left England. All that I ask is that the United Kingdom Government will take into consideration its PROBABLE savings on unemployment relief through migration overseas.

THE COUNTY OR TOWN VOLUNTARY MIGRATION COMMITTEES are asked to accept the responsibility of taking the Capital loans from Government and of establishing their Settlements overseas.

With the grants-in-aid referred to above, and with the revenue from crop-share-rentals, it would be possible for each overseas Settlement under good management, to gradually build up a strong financial position.

Though the responsibilities involved would be considerable, the overseas settlement advantages to the County or Town concerned would also be considerable, and I am confident that there will be no lack of public-spirited men and women always ready to serve on the Town and County Voluntary Migration Committees, and accept the responsibilities involved.

Calgary Herald Dec 24/1943

It's A Hard Life

By SGT. DENNY LAYZELL
Public Relations Office: M.D. 13.

This is a small tribute to the unsung heroes at A20 Royal Canadian Army Service Corps training centre—the lance corporals who teach the men of the R.C.A.S.C. how to drive the rumbling lorries which are the life-line of the Army in the field.

You may, at some time, have tried to teach your wife or sweetheart how to drive a car. Thinking back, you can, no doubt, remembers the nervousness with which you sat beside the embryo driver, watching her make initial attempts to get the vehicle underway, wondering meanwhile whether the price of funerals had been pegged by the watch-dogs against inflation.

Imagine what it would be like, day after day, to go out with persons learning to drive and handle, not passenger cars, but heavy mechanical monsters such as the huge Army lorries.

It must be with fear and trembling that the "lance-jack" instructors wake each morning, wondering what the day will bring forth. Will it be a gear-grinder who watches the gear-shift and forgets about the road? Will it be a lad of nervous temperament who freezes on the gas pedal? Will it be a would-be driver who bogs down in a mud-hole, then hopefully looks to you for aid? Or will it be a self-styled wizard at the wheel who knows all the answers just because Dad let him have the family flivver on Saturday nights?

Grind Gears And Nerves

Of course there can always be that day of days when you get a pupil who is tops and doesn't need much instruction so that you can just sit back and have your spine jarred as the man behind the wheel practices stopping and starting.

A flying instructor has an even chance, because he can always take over the controls if the student is bungling the job, but it is not so with the pedagogue of the lorries. If the student driver heads his vehicle into the ditch, the instructor can only hope for the best. If the man at the wheel steps on the gas instead of the brake when following another lorry, the teacher can only hope that the windshield will not be too hard when it comes in sharp contact with his proboscis.

★ ★ ★

For almost three years now, some of the instructors have been on duty at Red Deer, while others have served for lesser periods. They get no acclaim and their job is seldom given even passing attention except by their officers, yet they play a major role in the war effort.

It is they who are responsible for the training of drivers to man the R.C.A.S.C. vehicles on the Canadian Army's supply lines wherever our forces are in action. But while their pupils have gone forward to other climes to see action, the "lance-jack" instructors have been forced by necessity to remain at home. By now they must know every pebble on the driving range, every tree and shrub on the roadways which fan out from the centre and over which the convoys travel. Their job is one of major import, however, and while they must go on and on with the same old routine, they have at least one ray of hope. Perhaps tomorrow will bring a driver who is fairly proficient from the start of the course so that the instructor can sit back and watch the sights.

Must Know Every Tree

The lance-corporal instructors continue to play a vital role — as important as if they were on front line service. That is why, although left at home, they can be listed among the unsung heroes of World War II.

Believe Former Edmontonian Challenged Election Prelate

A former Edmonton man is believed to have been the one who challenged the election of Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Fisher as Archbishop of Canterbury when the centuries-old ceremony to confirm the election was held in St. Paul's cathedral, London, on Feb. 2.

The London report of the interruption says the man later identified himself as Edmund Slocock, 70, of the Isle of Wight.

Jumping up from his place in the congregation, Slocock said: "I would like to say this appointment does not meet with Heaven's approval because, as I told the prime minister, God cannot and will not approve of those who believe merely in policies of compromise."

None of the eight participating archbishops or bishops made any attempt to restrain the speaker. He sat down and the ceremony was concluded.

Charles Neate, pioneer Edmonton resident and well-known cricketer, recalls a man named Edmund (Eddie) Slocock, who lived here more than 40 years ago.

"Eddie and a brother named Ernest were in Edmonton when I came here in 1904," said Mr. Neate. "Ernest was employed at the time by the wholesale branch of the Hudson's Bay company. So far as I knew, Eddie was not employed. He was in a position to give a lot of time to cricket and was an enthusiast. For a year or two he was the secretary of the Edmonton Cricket club. I often played cricket with the Slococks.

"Eddie had a Sunday school class here and gave some time to promoting junior cricket. Besides being a keen cricketer, he was a devout churchman.

"The Slococks were in Edmonton for some years before he came here," said Mr. Neate. "They left about 1907 or 1908 for the Old Country. It was understood that they were returning to Sussex, which is near the Isle of Wight."

SEARCH LIGHT ON THE RED LIGHT DISTRICT

Many Witnesses Give Evidence on the Charges Against Police.

All day long the investigation was made before Mr. Justice Stuart into the conduct of the police department and the methods of the chief of police. Many witnesses were called who gave evidence of a variagated nature. The case will proceed today, but it is expected to finish before noon.

Edward F. Ryan, of the firm of P. J. Nolan and Co., represented the police force and C. T. Jones prosecuted on behalf of the Citizens' League

Mr. Jones opened the proceedings by stating that he had received but very short notice in which to prepare his case and would have to be excused for the prosecution he conducted. He was not taking the case on the standpoint of prosecuting any person, but there were certain charges laid before him and it was a matter to either prove them or have them thrown out.

He then called G. W. Hunt, but Mr. Ryan objecting, argued that some specific charges should be laid by the prosecution before any witness was called.

Mr. Jones then read the following list of charges.

The Real Charges.

I, T. A. P. Frost, representing the Citizens' league of the city of Calgary, request that the above investigation be especially as to the conduct of the police department in the said city, and of the chief and men of the police force of the said city. We make the following charges in particular, but so as not to restrict the generality of this investigation:

1. Bawdy houses are allowed within the city limits, with the knowledge and consent of the chief of police.

2. Criminal prosecutions are compromised and withdrawn with the knowledge and consent of the chief of police.

3. Intoxicating liquors are sold in the said city without license, and with the knowledge and consent of the chief of police.

4. Insulting and abusive language is used in public places by the chief of police towards citizens.

5. The license commissioner, under the license ordinance, has been hindered and delayed in the performance of his duties by the said chief of police.

SEARCH LIGHT ON THE RED LIGHT DISTRICT

(Continued from page one)

6. The chief of police has failed to act in harmony with the men and officers of his own force, whereby the interests of the city and of justice have suffered.

7. Gambling has been allowed in the said city by the chief of police.

Dated at Calgary, this 9th day of January, A. D. 1908.

Mr. Hunt stated that he had made a speech a short time ago but did not specify any person in it, his charges being general. The information he had was not from his personal knowledge but information supplied him.

Rev. F. W. Patterson when called stated he had had no personal knowledge of charges made, but things had been told him.

Two Unfinished Tables.

E. L. Tucket was the next witness. Mr. Tucket stated that he had two unfinished table sstolen from his place on Fourth street east. He had notified the police and Officer Hardie had located them for him. But nothing more had been done in the matter and the last he heard of the tables they were up at the city hall.

To Mr. Ryan he stated that he was not positive that the goods were at the city hall. The reason that he had laid no complaint was that he thought the police should carry the matter through and prosecute. The tables were worth three dollars and a half.

Mrs. Tucker told how she had missed the tables, how she had a suspicion they were in a certain house after they were stolen and how sh had heard they were now at the city hall.

Geo. Wood, C. E. Crandell and Ald. Samis were then called to the stand in succession and each stated that he had on a certain day last year hear the chief call the Rev. Mr. Patterson names.

All Men Together.

Mr. Crandell, when asked what the and spied a woman there. He asked names were, looked around the court to have her removed. He then stated that he would rather not say them, but Judge Stuart said he might as well let them out, and as they were all men together, Mr. Crandell went to it.

None of the three could name the exact date of this occurrence, but thought is was last year some time.

When Ald. Samis started in to give his evidence Mr. Ryan objected, stating that the evidence now being given was of the chief's private life and not in his official capacity, but Judge Stuart thought the evidence had better be taken down any way.

License Inspector Chamberlain was then placed on the stand. He stated that last April he raided eight places on Sixth avenue for liquor, and had found five with the stuff on the premises. He stated that he did not know of any of the other places visited being tipped off in order to be prepared for his visit. The police had given him every assistance in the raiding.

On a Midnight Visit.

Charles Carter, a laborer, who lives in Riverside, said he had seen a lot in the papers about the red light houses in the city, and wished to satisfy himself, so with his brother-in-law Chivers, he made a visit Thursday night. He told how he had gone into two places on Sixth avenue and one on Ninth avenue with his companion. Mr. Carter seemed to be rather enthusiastic over what he had seen and quoted rates charged at the different houses for prostituation. He told of buying drinks and how several of the women in the places had tried to seduce him.

When asked by Mr. Ryan why he had gone to these houses, he stated that he wished to settle the matter in his own mind. He is from the south of Wales and has been in this country for three years. Geo. Woods, of Frost and Wood, had talked the matter over with him, but his companion knew all about what Mr. Woods had said. He had received no money for going on the journey and did not know where the places were until Messrs. Frost and Woods had pointed them out to Chiver and himself last night.

Chas. Shivers is a brother-in-law of Varter, also a Welshman. He had been interested in the moral question in the old country. He had been out here three months, and had been thinking a lot about it here since he arrived. He had discussed it with Carter and also with Messrs. Frost and Wood. Asked as to how he selected certain houses out he stated that Frost and Wood had pointed them out to Carter and himself.

He gave a description of what he had seen in the houses, and his lordship was at last forced to call Mr. Jones' attention to the fact that there was no doubt in the mind of the court that the houses these men visited were houses of prostitution and that the court had had quite sufficient detail on the subject from the witness.

To Mr. Ryan he stated that Frost and Wood had led the way and with Carter they had followed them around, the former gentleman sending them up to a certain house they pointed out and they then asked if they could secure a drink. Some places they were turned down and others they gained admittance.

After discovering the houses and finding out they were houses of ill fame he did not report the matter to the police. It was then too early in the morning. He did not notify the police later in the morning. He had received no money or consideration from Wood or Frost for going to these places It was his interest in moral reform that took him there. They had both bought beer and drank it in the houses of ill fame they visited, but had to pay high rates for it.

How Tappy Got Wise.

T. A. P. Frost stated that he had known Carter by sight for one year. With Wood he had met Carter and Shiver Thursday night about 11 o'clock. They had taken the two men with them and had pointed out several houses for them to call at. He did not go inside but saw the ladies come to the door. As to how he knew they were houses of prostitution, one had only to be in Calgary a year ago and have read the Albertan to know this fact.

When asked how he would know a prostitute on the street he said you could tell by the silks and satins they wore. Any man of the world could tell this, said Mr. Frost.

He referred to the stand he had taken in the recent election and what his platform had been. He had given his suspicions to the chief about these matters, who did not appear to give any attention to what he said.

Mr. Frost told of the appearance of a disorderly house. They all have signs, he remarked, though the signs in Calgary are not nearly as prominent as are in Vancouver

Three men had made a mistake a few days ago and while strolling in this neighborhood had struck the wrong house and had entered the home of a respectable family and there was trouble.

of thirteen or fifteen houses down there and he knew the women by the way they dressed and acted.

It was known through the length and breadth of the land that there were houses there. The commercial travellers all knew it. He knew a lot of commercial travellers and they knew about the Calgary red light district.

He owned property there and when asked to give a description of the property he leaned over the witness box and asked the court stenographer to take down the fact that he, Frost, had sold his preperty for less than he had paid for it, the depreciation being caused by the red light district.

He had not paid Carter for going through the district, and got rather sore when Mr. Ryan asked him if he had talked the deal over with Carter. When asked if a woman who had passed him on the street was a lady of easy virtue, he said he could not answer until he knew what "knowledge" is. He appealed to Judge Stuart in the matter, but his lordship remarked, "I don't think is is necessary for me to enlighten you on the matter of knowledge."

Geo. Wood, the proprietor of the Wood Rescue Home, stated that he had received information from one woman who had been in his home that these houses on Sixth avenue were houses of ill fame, and he himself had been solicited by a woman from one of these houses near Shaver's undertaking establishment. He watched the house for several nights, two hours at a time. He had been in the houses through his capacity in connection with the rescue home.

When asked if he had ever had any trouble in a real estate deal with the chief he stated that he did not know of any, though there was a slight mix-up with the chief's lawyer over some payment.

Some Women Testify.

Then came a long string of lady residents from the Sixth avenue neighborhood who all claimed to be of independent means, having an income of their own. They were not prostitutes they knew of no prostituation being carried on in that district. They all knew their neighbors slightly, but preferred to live quietly and attend to their own affairs.

William Carroll was the next witness. He is employed at the Red Barn He had no knowledge of houses of prostitution, knew that women boarded at certain places but never knew they misbehaved.

When asked if he had ever seen a lady in a kimona when he called at the houses he stated that he did not know what it was. Did not know what a night shirt was? Yes, but he never bothered wearing one.

Sergt. Mackie stated that he had received both verbal and written instructions from the chief of police to act in different matters. His instructions in the matter of raiding suspected houses had always as far as he remembered been given verbally by the chief. He had not raided a house for some time. The last was Nellie Daly's some months ago. He had heard suspicions mentioned of different places

Plain clothes man, G. Hardy was then called. Stated that he had brought the culprits who stole the Tucket tables up to the police station. They brought the tables with them, and at present they are stored in the police station. He had allowed the culprit and his wife to go out on five dollars bail each so that they would have to appear in the morning and this would allaw Tucket to come up and lay his information against them. He had put the bail money in the safe and produced the envelope containing the money in court.

His lordship wanted to know why the money had been held and Mr. Hardy said that it had been an oversight.

Jas. Fraser ex-officer of the city police force, stated that he had not got along very well with the chief when on the force.

He found it hard to get convictions on arrests he made. Would not swear that it was the fault of the chief.

Then followed four more ladies from Sixth avenue, all provided with an income to make them independent of work, and not having any knowledge of the illegal sale of liquor or the carrying on of a prostituation in the northeast part of the city.

Thomas Hart had seen some women down there. He lived at the east end of Sixth avenue. Never paid any attention to his neighbors down there. The only disturbance that he was ever troubled with was the creamatory, and as for hacks being driven up and down the road he never heard of them, it was the dump carts going to the crematory that raised all the noise.

Minty Johnson, proprietor of the Red Barn, then gave some details of the livery business in Calgary and surrounding country. He had no personal knowledge of houses in Calgary though he had heard of some being there. He stated that there was a private phone from his barn running out to Nose Creek. This was for the ladies out there to use when they required any message transacted in the city.

The court was then adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

R. O. ALLISON NAMED IN PINCHER CREEK

Conservatives Select Their Candidate; McGillivray and Jamieson Speak

(Special to Edmonton Journal)

PINCHER CREEK, Alberta, Dec. 9.—R. O. Allison, implement dealer of Pincher Creek, was nominated as Conservative candidate to contest the next provincial election by a convention of Pincher Creek Conservatives in Framac hall, Pincher Creek, yesterday. Mr. Allison won the honor by a vote of 26 to 17 over W. E. Tustian of Cowley.

In the evening a public meeting was held at which A. A. McGillivray, K.C., Conservative provincial leader, was the chief speaker. Mr. McGillivray, after condemning the administration of both the old Liberal government and the present Farmer government in no uncertain terms, promised if elected premier at the coming general election:

1—To balance the budget within a year without the imposition of new taxes.

2—To restore the credit of the farmers of the province by abolishing the present mortgage legislation, which he termed dishonest.

3—To trim the frills from the present overloaded school curriculum.

4—To make demand on Ottawa for the transfer of Alberta's natural resources which the federal government could not brush lightly aside.

5—To institute a board of immigration in the province composed of the premier, the minister of agriculture and the minister of labor to work with agencies such as the soldier settlement board and the great transportation companies to bring men and money to the province to develop our resources and thus lighten the present burden of taxation.

C. F. Jamieson of Lethbridge, who some time ago announced himself as an independent Conservative candidate for the byelection in Lethbridge, was present and spoke. In his remarks he denounced the action of the government in deciding not to hold the six byelections before the regular session, and stated that he felt absolved from any further action in this regard. He would, he said, be pleased to be a candidate for nomination at the Conservative convention in Lethbridge when it is held, but he would make no canvass in an effort to land it.

FIRST HEARING

Provincial and Civic Public Observances

in Tribute to the Memory of

Our Late Beloved Sovereign King George the Fifth.

ORDER OF CEREMONIAL

His Worship Mayor Joseph Andrew Clarke, K. C., Presiding

10.45 1. **Introductory Music**—"*Largo*" ..... Handel
By The Band

11.00 2. **"O Canada"**—
By The Band and Audience.

11.05 3. **Selection**—"*The Long Day Closes*" ..... Sir Arthur Sullivan
The Edmonton Male Chorus

11.11 4. **Eulogy** .....
The Honourable William Aberhart, B.A.
Premier of Alberta

11.26 5. **Selection**—"*Fierce Was the Wild Billow*" .....Tertius Noble
The Edmonton Male Chorus

11.32 6. **Addresses:**—
The Right Reverend A. E. Burgett,
Lord Bishop of Edmonton.
The Right Reverend Leo. Nelligan, V.G.,
Administrator of the Archdiocese of Edmonton.
The Reverend A. E. Black,
President Edmonton Ministerial Association.

11.47 7. **Selection**—"*Recessional*" ..... { Rudyard Kipling / John Bacchus Dykes
The Band.

11.55 8. "SILENT TRIBUTE"
(All Standing)

9. LAST POST
REVEILLE

12.00 noon 10. "GOD SAVE THE KING"

Prince of Wales Armouries,
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada,
Tuesday, 28th January, A.D. 1936.

The Evening Journal
Edmonton, August 13, 1909.

CORRUPTION CAUSE OF DEFEAT

W. F. Bredin Says Bribery, Whiskey and Interference of Priests Were Causes of His Defeat—Opponents Charged Him with Indifference to Good Roads —Railroads Needed—Fur Catch Poor This Year

"The good roads problem had little to do with the election. My defeat was due to bribery and distribution of clothes, free circulation of whisky and the activity of the priests throughout the entire constituency," said W. F. Bredin, who was the Athabasca representative in the first Alberta legis lature. He was defeated in the last election by Mr. Cote by a majority of 81.

Mr. Bredin arrived in the city yesterday from his home in the Prairie River settlement near Lesser Slave Lake. Stage coaches being few and far between, he was obliged to come by the canoe route from Lesser Slave Lake to Athabasca Landing. Interviewed by The Journal this morning, Mr. Bredin gave some interesting information about the conditions in the north and made a startling statement regarding the recent election held there. He resented the substance of an interview furnished by Mr. Cote and said the statement that his defeat was entirely due to the good roads problem is untrue. The result he directly attributed to the distribution of liquor among the half breeds and to all who could be reached through that channel. All kinds of clothes, as well as money, he said, were freely distributed as bribes to turn doubtful votes.

To give an idea how the opposition worked the game, Mr. Bredin said three justices of the peace brought in whisky and permits to sell were freely handed out. Hotel-keepers supplied the Indians and half-breeds with whisky, he said, and provided them with the time of their lives for a week before the election.

"Another case," continued Mr. Bredin, "I sent a scrutiner 100 miles to look after a polling booth. He had an interpreter which the opposition got hold of the first day by getting him drunk. The scrutineer saw no more of his interpreter and so was practically helpless on election day."

All the priests in the constituency supported his opponent and were very aggressive. In fact, one became so much so that it was necessary to eject him from the polling booth. Their idea seems to be to make aconcerted action to get as many members as possible in the legislature.

"Another sidelight," said the late member, "was the activity of several people from all parts of the country who find it the part of wisdom to get as far away from the railroads and thickly populated centres as possible. They all supported my opposition and assisted in the campaign.

"Then Mr. Cote made great promises over which he had no control, as they are under the jurisdiction of the federal interior department, and not the local legislature. He fully promised scrip to relatives of deceased Indians, which is certainly not in accord with the policy of the federal government.

"The campaigners also accused me," he stated, "of being opposed to the good roads movement and circulated the statement that I was not in sympathy with and cared nothing for the interests of the Landing, both of which were absolute falsehoods."

Mr. Bredin said he had always been an advocate of good roads and had been instrumental in getting the government to improve at least three roads and the one leading to Athabasca Landing was one of the three.

"Such were some of the influences worked against me among the element that could be switched by such means. If left to themselves I would have had a large majority. In fact, since the election several who have had time to sober up, had expressed their regret at having been influenced. The white population was disgusted with the tactics employed. I secured large majorities at all their polls."

Asked if he intended entering a protest Mr. Bredin said it would cost so much that only a millionaire could finance it. He could not afford to take proceedings, as many witnesses would have to be brought over 100 miles.

Questioned about general conditions in the Last West, Mr. Bredin said the people were all contented and confident of the future. The crops are all good. Forty or 50 outfits went in this summer beyond Peace River and Grand Prairie, and the outlook is very bright.

"What about the good roads question?" the reporter queried.

"Good roads is a good question, but not a burning one there. The country is clay loam, with no stones, and not bad during the dry season, but bad in wet weather. The country needs a railroad worse than roads. Given a railway there would be a greater demand for good roads."

"What are the prospects for a railroad being built at a near date?"

"A road through the Peace River country was part of the government railway policy, and it is expected the C. N. R. will soon start to build a road, possibly next year, to Peace River, by way of Lesser Slave Lake."

Mr. Bredin says the climate in Peace River is about the same as here, while in the vicinity of Lesser Slave Lake it is similar to Southern Alberta, with frequent chinook winds.

The fur catch has not been very good this year, but the outlook is promising. The only mineral yet discovered is coal.

city a few days. He is staying with Mrs. Grierson in Strathcona, where there is a general reunion of relatives.

Senator Griesbach

The sudden death of Senator Griesbach is a shock to the people of the city and district, as it will be to thousands of veterans of the First Great War scattered across the Dominion, to members of parliament and political leaders of all parties. Born in Fort Qu'Appelle, he spent his life from early manhood in Edmonton, save when absent on military and parliamentary duty.

It is as a soldier that the late Senator and Major General has been most widely known, a long list of honors attesting his services in three wars. In this he followed in the footsteps of his father, who began military life in India and died some years ago at Victoria, B.C., as a retired Superintendent of the RCMP.

But in civic and political life the Senator was also active, particularly in early years. A young lawyer, he was elected to the town council of Edmonton in 1903, and became mayor of the city in 1907. In 1917 he was elected member of the House of Commons for West Edmonton, and appointed to the Senate in 1921.

After the outbreak of the present war Senator Griesbach was recalled to service as Inspector General of the Army in western Canada. Some months ago failing health compelled his retirement from this position, but a serious breakdown was not apprehended and news of his death comes as a complete surprise.

An exceedingly active public life is thus brought to a close, and Edmonton has lost one of its most distinguished citizens.

Editorial - Bulletin, Jan. 23, 1943

Maj.-Gen. W. A. Griesbach

Outstanding Soldier, Public Official, Dies

One of Canada's most distinguished soldiers and public men, Maj.-Gen. Hon. W. A. Griesbach, CB, CMG, DSO, VD, died suddenly late Sunday afternoon at his residence, 12916 102 avenue, from a heart seizure. He was 67 years old. In addition to his outstanding contribution as a soldier, which covered three wars, he had served this city as an alderman, and as mayor, had sat in the House of Commons for one term, and since 1921 had been a member of the Dominion of Canada Senate.

Death came to him suddenly. During Sunday morning several friends called at his home and he appeared to be in good spirits. After lunch he drove one of them home. Soon after returning from this trip he was seized with the heart attack which proved fatal a short time later.

In the last two years his health had been impaired and recently he had been a patient for a brief period in a city hospital. Since his retirement two years ago as inspector-general of the Canadian Army in Western Canada his activities had been considerably restricted on account of his health.

News of his death spread rapidly. Messages of sympathy and condolence commenced arriving at his home, and many friends called to personally convey their sympathy to Mrs. Griesbach.

BORN IN 1878

Maj.-Gen. the Hon. William Antrobus Griesbach was born at Qu-

Continued on Page 2, Col. 1

MAJ.-GEN. HON. W. A. GRIESBACH, CB, CMG, DSO, VD.

Noted Soldier, Gen. Griesbach Dies Suddenly

Continued from Page One

'Appelle, Sask., Jan. 3, 1878, the son of the late Lt.-Col. Arthur Henry Griesbach, RNWMP, an original member of that great force, and Emma Griesbach.

At an early age he went to Winnipeg to complete his education at St. John's College.

When the South African War broke out he was among the first to enlist in the Canadian contingent. He served with the Canadian Mounted Rifles as a trooper from 1899 to 1901. In South Africa he participated in the operations in Orange Free State, the Transvaal, Cape Colony and other points. He was awarded for this service the Queen's Medal with four clasps.

On his return from service in South Africa he decided to follow a career in law. He qualified and his first office was in the building of The Edmonton Bulletin.

Responding to the wishes of many friends that he serve in a public capacity, he stood for election to the city council and served as an alderman in 1905-1906. The next year he was elected as mayor.

When the non-permanent active militia was organized in 1906 he was commissioned as a lieutenant in the 19th Alberta Dragoons. By 1908 he had been promoted to the rank of captain and in 1910 had attained his majority.

VOLUNTEERED

When the Great War broke out in 1914 the 19th Dragoons volunteered as a unit and Major Griesbach was among the first to offer his services. Going overseas with the unit as second in command, he was appointed second in command of the 1st Canadian Divisional Cavalry Squadron, which was formed from the special service squadron of the 19th Dragoons.

In December, 1914, he was recalled from overseas, appointed a lieutenant-colonel and named as officer to command the 49th Battalion.

Recruiting of the 49th, which was destined to become one of the most famous battalions in the mighty Canadian Corps, commenced in the first week of January, 1915, and within a week it had been recruited to full strength.

That winter was spent in intensive training in buildings at the Exhibition Grounds which had been converted into bunk-houses.

In June, 1915, the 49th left for overseas and after a period of training at Shorncliffe, England, went to France in September, 1915. In France the regiment was brigaded with the Royal Canadian Regiment, the Princess Patricias Canadian Light Infantry and the 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada from Montreal, to form the great "Silver Seventh" Brigade of the 3rd Canadian Division.

Later the 49th Battalion adopted as its sub-title "The Edmonton Regiment," and this unit formed the parent unit to The Loyal Edmonton Regiment of today.

Maj-Gen. Griesbach commanded the 49th Battalion at Ploegsearte and Kemmel in 1915; at Ypres, Hooge, Sanctuary Wood, Mount Sorrel and the Somme in 1916 and in the investiture of Vimy Ridge in the winter of 1916-1917.

In February of 1917 he said farewell to his old battalion. Promotion had come again and appointed brigadier, he was given command of the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade of the 1st Canadian Division.

FIRST BRIGADE

He commanded the 1st Brigade in the attack on Vimy Ridge on April 9, 1917, and the following subsequent operations, Arleux, Fresnoy, Lens, Hill 70, Passchendaele in 1917; the defence of Arras, operations in front of Amiens, the Freynes-Rouvroy lines, the Drocourt-Queant line; canal du Nord, Cambrai, Valenciennes and Mons in 1918.

He won many honors. He was made a Companion of the Bath and a companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Order twice and was awarded the Victorian Decoration for long service.

As a member of the bar he was made a King's Counsel.

In 1917 he stood as a soldiers' candidate for parliament and was elected as member for West Edmonton.

He did not stand for re-election at the 1921 general election, but on Sept. 15, 1921, he was called to the Senate of the Dominion of Canada and retained his seat therein until his death.

He was appointed a major-general in 1921.

When this war broke out he volunteered his services. In 1940 he was appointed inspector-general of the Canadian Army in Western Canada, a post he held until his realization of failing health caused him to resign in 1943.

HEADED LEGAL FIRM

In law he was head of the firm of Griesbach, O'Connor and O'Connor. In politics he was a Conservative. He was a member of the Edmonton, and Canadian Clubs, being president of the latter in 1910-1911. In religion he was an Anglican.

He was widely known for his vigorous debating style and color and force in his literary work.

He was engaged in writing his autobiography and had the first volume well advanced. Only a few days before his death he had visited The Bulletin office with a view to consulting old files to refresh his memory on events in connection with the inaugural ceremonies in September, 1905, in connection with establishing Alberta as a province.

One of his greatest pleasures was to meet old soldiers. His office in the National Trust building was a rendezvous for not only men who had fought in the great 49th Battalion, but who had served in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalions forming the 1st Brigade.

The "touches" or "loans" he made to the old soldiers ran into hundreds of dollars a year, and of course he never expected them to be paid back.

At the front he was always held in the greatest respect by the men under him, and he was known as an officer who never asked the men to do anything or go any place he would not do or go himself.

On the night of May 1, 1916 the 49th was attacked on Mount Sorrel. The battalion at that time was equipped with the Ross rifle. When the 49th opened rapid fire on the advancing Huns, many rifles jammed after a few rounds—as was a habit under such circumstances. The 49th went up over the top and at the Huns with fists, bayonets and rifle butts and the Huns retreated in a hurry. Maj.-Gen. Griesbach sent a "hot" report in on the subject, which was reportedly so "hot" that it reached 1st British Army headquarters in a couple of hours. The result was that in a few days not only the 49th but the entire 3rd Division had obtained Lee-Enfield rifles.

GREAT INTEREST

One of the greatest interests was the 49th Battalion Association, the organization which banded together men who had fought with the 49th. He was its perennial and always presided at its annual banquets, as he did at that held as recently as Jan. 6.

He was a past-president of the Army and Navy Veterans Association.

He was a champion of imperialism. Since the present war broke out, he had written much and given many addresses in support of this subject. He had visited Australia several years ago as a member of delegation.

His views on military matters always were valued and sought after.

Between wars he consistently advocated preparation of another war.

On Jan. 6, 1906, he married Miss Janet Scott McDonald Lauder, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Lauder, pioneer Edmontonians, who survives him.

Below are some of the tributes expressed by leaders in various walks of life:

His Honor Lt.-Gov. J. C. Bowen: In the passing of Maj.-Gen. Griesbach, Alberta mourns the loss of a distinguished citizen, soldier and statesman.

A native son of the west, Gen. Griesbach made a very active and effective contribution to the political and military life of the province of Alberta and to the Dominion of Canada. His public life was noted for strong convictions, and forthright and fearless opinion.

He established a record of great distinction in Canada's military life on active service in South Africa, the First World War and in the present conflict as inspector-general of Western Canada. General Griesbach's energy and his highly-informed military knowledge marked his service to his country as that of outstanding worth.

Today Alberta mourns the passing of one of her pioneers, and a citizen takes his place among the foundation-builders in western Canada. His name and service ranks with the history-makers of the prairies.

On my own behalf and that of the citizens of Alberta I extend to Mrs. Griesbach deepest sympathy.

Hon. W. A. Fallow, acting premier: The death of Gen. Griesbach removes from legal, military and veterans' circles in Edmonton a brilliant and active gentleman.

His career as a soldier brought him the highest distinction and world-wide acclaim, while in this province he was none the less known for his activities in political and many other projects.

The government of the province of Alberta joins in the tribute extended to the late Gen. Griesbach, and offers sincere condolences to Mrs. Griesbach.

Mayor John W. Fry: The sudden death of Major General Griesbach will come as a distinct shock to his legion of friends. He was a great soldier and citizen who never tired working for his country's good. He was beloved by all who served with him in the Great War, and his passing will be deeply mourned by them. His death will be a great loss to Edmonton, Alberta and Canada.

Gerald O'Connor, KC: I was deeply shocked and grieved to learn of the sudden death of Major General Griesbach. Throughout the years I have known him well both as a friend and business partner No finer friend ever lived. His death will be a distinct loss to Canada. He will be mourned by a host of friends, his comrades of the Great War and thousands in all walks of life throughout the Dominion.

Reg. T. Rose, secretary manager Edmonton Chomber of Commerce: He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce for many years and assisted in many community activities. I am sure all members of the Chamber regret his passing and pay tribute to his concern for civic affairs.

Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, minister of trade and commerce: The passing of Senator Griesbach has removed one of the pioneer citizens of Alberta and broken a notable link with the early days of Edmonton. I knew Senator Griesbach ever since my arrival in Edmonton many years ago and I can testify to the affection he always felt for our city. His public areeer began with service in the municipal field before it broadened out to include participation in our national affairs. In this war as in the last he was quick to realize the menace which faces Canada and the Empire and his active part with the Canadian forces despite his advanced years formed a worthy sequel to his leadership of Edmonton's famed 49th battalion in the last great struggle. Eager to preserve the influence of the British heritage he was also at the same time convinced that Canada had great gifts of her own to contribute to the progress of the Empire and the world. I join with his many friends in expressing my sorrow at the passing of this colorful and forceful figure and my sincerest sympathy to the bereaved.

Lt.-Col. R. Walter Hale, MC, ED, area commandant: As one who fought in France with the 49th Battalion and became imbued with the sterling qualities of leadership of Maj.-Gen. Griesbach, and as one who has found, since that time, that he possessed many fine qualities as a man, apart from those of a soldier, I deeply mourn his death. The fine reputation and tradition of the Canadian Army owes much to him.

Col. F. C. Jamieson, VD: General Griesbach was a man of outstanding ability in both the public and military life of Canada.

He possessed an unusual natural ability for solving military problems. He was a hard worker and always showed the greatest sympathy toward younger and junior men of the army.

The general public is not aware of all the work General Griesbach did for individual returned servicemen, assisting them to obtain their rights and benefits.

Personally he was a friend of long standing and one with whom I was closely associated since we were both quite young. He was a true friend.

My own sorrow at his passing is very great.

Lt.-Col. E. Brown, MM, ED, chairman of the Alberta Veterans' Advisory Committee and former area commandant: I deeply regret the passing of this gallant Edmonton soldier and old-time resident of the city. General Griesbach was a man of great military learning and a keen student of military affairs who followed every move in the present struggle with understanding.

He was a leader who held the full confidence and respect of his men in the field during the First Great War.

In civil life he was a man of strong convictions with the courage to push them through.

James Walker, president Edmonton Chamber of Commerce: The passing of Maj-Gen. Griesbach, will be deeply regretted by the citizens of Edmonton. His has been a useful life. Since his early manhood he has been an outstanding figure, devoting himself wholeheartedly to the civic, political and military life of the community, in which he showed great leadership. In these spheres of activity his services were of such a high standard as to merit unusual distinction that will long preserve his memory as a great Canadian.

Harold E. Tanner, president of Edmonton Branch No. 24 of the Canadian Legion, BESL:

General Griesbach was a deservedly popular officer while serving at the front with the boys in the last war. His men had the utmost confidence in his leadership and judgment.

Despite his advancing years he had returned to active service in this war and rendered additional valuable service in the present struggle.

Since the last war he has been most active in keeping the spirit of the old 49th Battalion of Edmonton alive through the battalion association.

The general was always the leader on the occasion of the annual battalion reunions where the fine comradeship of the days in France was perpetuated.

He was a splendid leader among the boys of the old battalion just as he had been in France. He did a great part in keeping the organization alive and flourishing.

As a member of the old 49th Bn. as well as head of the Edmonton branch of the Legion, I join with my comrades is this expression of genuine sorrow on the passing of a great Edmonton soldier.

Col. W. F. W. Hancock, RCMP, Edmonton: I am very sorry to hear of the death of Maj.-Gen. Griesbach. He was a very great friend of the force, due to the fact that he was the son of one of the first officers in this area. His father, officer-commanding of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at Fort Saskatchewan, was "No. 1" — the first man to join that organization.

S. C. S. Kerr, KC, president of the Edmonton branch of the Canadian Corps Association: General Griesbach was a first-rate soldier in the field and his senior officers always thought very highly of his ability in all situations.

Concern for the well-being of the men serving under him was one of his outstanding merits, a characteristic that is present with all successful military leaders.

He was always zealous of full credit going to the soldiers under his command. When he commanded the 49th Bn. in France, headquarters were promptly made aware of every move of the unit, even the most minor trench raid.

In public affairs he was a man of strong convictions. He was downright in his opinion but even those who disagreed with him always respected his sincerety.

As a member of the Canadian Corps Association we of the Edmonton branch will miss greatly a good comrade and a great soldier.

Funeral arrangements are being made by Howard and McBride. It is expected a military funeral will be held on Wednesday.

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Veteran Mountie Was Known Here

Veteran of service with the old oyal North West Mounted Police, D. Nicholson, 83 years old, who ied in Victoria this week was well known in the Edmonton district. A veteran of the Riel rebellion, the Boer war, and police work in most of Canada, he had figured in solving many of the west's more notorious crimes.

He was former assistant commissioner of the old Alberta provincial police force, and the first plain clothes detective in the RNWMP. He opened the first police post in the Churchill district and subsequently became chief of detectives for Alberta. He resigned from the Mounties in 1927 after 42 years' service. In 1940 he rejoined them as special investigator, and moved to Victoria last year.

Mr. Nicholson is survived by a sister, Mrs. James Cawsey; two nephews serving with the RCMP, and a niece, Miss Dorothy Cawsey of Victoria. A funeral service will be held Monday at the coast.

The Last of 300

SIXTY years ago the first three hundred members of the famed North-West Mounted Police rode out of Fort Dufferin, Manitoba, bound for the great lone land west of Winnipeg on a mission of establishing posts, from which law and order could be administered.

Of this gallant band of veterans, the only survivor today is Colonel James Walker of Calgary, who at the age of eighty-eight vividly remembers the colorful days when the west was really "wild and woolly" and Canada's Mounties were building their fame.

This grand old fighter first volunteered for battle in the first Fenian Rad of 1866, at the age of twenty. His services were rejected however, but he determined never to miss another chance for active service as long as he lived. He undertook military training and in 1870 received his first-class infantry certificate.

When the second Fenian Raid occurred in that year, he was immediately sent to the front, guarding Welland Canal against possible invasion. He was subsequently granted 160 acres of land for his services.

In 1873, while undertaking a course in gunnery at Royal Military College, Kingston, he met Col. G. A. French, a British army officer, who was put in command of the newly-organized Mounted Police the following year.

This was a turning point in the career of Mr. Walker. He was appointed superintendent and sub-inspector of the new force, and was despatched to the far west to establish the queen's rule.

With almost superhuman effort this gallant force struggled over the uncharted plains, penetrating farther and farther into the hinterland where only buffaloes disturbed the wilderness. When the horses became too weak to carry the men, they walked, and when their rations ran short, they cheered their empty stomachs with song. Their ration of flour was reduced to fourteen ounces per day and their only vegetable was dried sliced potato, made pallatable with an occasional slice of buffalo steak.

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After a trek westward as far as Grand Forks, N.D., one troop out of the six marched back to Fort Dufferin, footsore and weary, a distance of 2000 miles. The remaining five troops had been left behind to maintain law and order in the lonely outposts that had been established on the plains. The troop had travelled for four months through country with not more than a hundred settlers west of Red River Valley. The majority of these were in the vicinity of Portage la Prairie. Posts were later established by Inspector Walker at La Corne, Prince Albert, Duck Lake, Carlton and Fort Pitt.

For a number of years he was Indian agent, paying over to the savages their annual tribute of treaty money. These were perilous days, the days of the great Indian wars in the United States, and it required consummate tact and personality to keep the Canadian redskins at peace with the queen. So well did Colonel Walker understand the Indian character that several pendin goutbursts were averted. As a consequence of their faith in his integrity, he was honored with the title of "Pee-tee-Quack-Kee," the "Eagle that Protects."

In 1880 he resigned from the Mounted Police and the following year homesteaded on the banks of the Bow River at East Calgary, where he has lived ever since, Calgary's pioneer of pioneers.

Since that time he has always been honorably associated with the progress of the foothills city. In 1884 he served as chairman and organized the first school in the same year. For sixteen years thereafter he served on the school board, and has been honored in the city by having a school named after him.

During the rebellion of 1885 he undertook the arming of the settlers from High River to Red Deer. In 1899 he went to Peace River where he negotiated the first treaty with the Indians of the north.

The Great War found him willing and anxious to do his part, although he was seventy years old. He went overseas in 1916 and was placed in charge of a Canadian Forestry Corps. General Currie described him as 't'he man who has the habit of breaking out and going to war every fifty years."

Now he lives in comfortable retirement in Calgary, but he still keeps a weather eye out on his real estate business, now managed by his only son.

N.R.H.